The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, April 30, 1796. Number 5[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 20th inst. a Soldier by the name of HARVEY W. WORTHINGTON, he is about five feet six inches high, fair complexion, handsome faced, very crooked legs, is fixteen years old, and much addicted to swearing; he took with him his uniform and cloathing. Whoever secures said deserter in any Goal, or delivers him at any recruiting rendezvous in the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt. 4th S. L.
Commandant, pro tempore.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1796.

BEWARE!

THE *subscriber has given two due bills, dated the 30th of June, 1795, in favour of Robert Wilson, for Thirty Nine Dollars each, for 400 acres of land, but for which he cannot make me a good title, agreeable to his obligation. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment or purchasing said due bills, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his engagement.*

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1796.

Plain and Stripped Nankeens,

Jeans, Fustians, and a very large assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

For Sale, by

William Christy,

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1796.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1796.

THE curious BRICK MACHINE invented by the celebrated Doctor APOLLOS WESLEY, for which he has obtained a patent from Congress, has lately been erected in this place by Messrs. William Gray and Jonathan Plumer, under the direction of Enoch Shepard, who is impowered by the patentee to sell the privilege. The invention is entirely new, and, in all probability, we might say with *certainty*, will be of the greatest public utility. The ease and rapidity with which an immense number of Bricks are made, must recommend the Machine. One thousand can be made per hour; and experiments have proved that the Machine may be constructed to make double the quantity in the time, if the necessary number of hands could be employed to advantage. On the present plan it requires eight hands, four of which may be boys; also one horse to turn the Machine. It works the clay into good mortar, and, at the same time moulds the Bricks. These, and other advantages, must render it a valuable acquisition, particularly in places where extensive buildings are in contemplation. Application to be made to Enoch Shepard. For further information enquire of

WILLIAM GRAY,
JONATHAN PLUMER.

WHEREAS Edmund Freeman, junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or August, 1797, in payment for a covering horse but; said horse not being found I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Business, a stout boy, about 15 or 16 years of age.—Apply to

JOHN RITCHEY.

Elizabeth Town, April 1, 1796.

William Earl,

IS just opening for sale a quantity of the following articles, viz. *Joiners Tools* and *Cutlery, Queens Ware* and *China, Carpets* and *Carpeting, Rhode-Island Cheese, Salt Fish, Mill* and *Cross Cut Saws*, and a variety of *School Books, Histories* and *Romances*.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

AS the partnership of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will dissolve the 9th day of June next, they therefore will continue to sell the remainder of their Goods now on hand at or as near as possible to the first cost—and what Goods remain on hand that day they will sell at public auction.—The sale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock on said 9th day of June, and continue from day to day until all the Goods are sold. Six months credit will be given to any person buying an articles to the amount of thirty shillings or upwards, giving approved security.

The partners once more request those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land of one hundred and ten acres, more or less, situate on the Four Mile Run, adjoining lands of Jacob Castleman and others.

Also, a small Two Story House adjoining Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby give notice to those indebted to the estate of Adam Aulrich, that he will attend in Greensburgh, at the house of Mr. Drum, on the first day of July next, to receive payment—and those who have demands against said estate are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

PETER CRACO.

April 2, 1796.

ALL persons who have purchased LOTS of the subscriber at Meadville, and have performed their contracts as to improvements, are requested to come forward on or before the first day of May, pay the purchase money, and receive their Deeds agreeable to contract.

DAVID MEAD.

April 1, 1796

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

FEARNOUGHT,

WILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's tavern, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county at the low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season, the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming; the remainder to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

Fearnought is a beautiful bay, 6 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, he is lately from South Carolina, out of the noted imported horse Fearnought, and his dam a full bred dray; he is neat and strong made, for saddle or geers. The season begins the second week in April and ends the first of July.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

April 4, 1796.

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Lisbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
Brandy, Spirit,
Hyson and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,
Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,
Tin in Boxes, Hardware,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings,
Glass and Painters Colours,
To be disposed of for Cash by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS,
which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

JUST NOW FOR SALE,

THE one-sixth part of that well situated Furnace, known by the name of LAUREL FURNACE, situate in the county of Fayette, within eleven miles of Union Town, nine of Connellsville, and within two miles of the Youghiogeny river, where it is navigable, with five hundred and seventy nine acres of land belonging thereunto; likewise six hundred and seventy nine acres more lying and adjoining the said Furnace tract; the latter, which is private property, will also be sold with the said sixth part. There is a variety of ore banks four of which has been already opened, the furthest not exceeding two miles, and two within a quarter of the bridge house, and the ore has been sufficiently tryed both for its making good Bar Iron as well as Castings, I think any farther discription unnessary, as any person being inclinable to purchase would first wish to view the premisses. The furnace is now in blast, with a considerable stock of coal and ore on the bank, For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber now living on the premises.

JAMES RODGERS,

April 6, 1796.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *April 8.*

AFTER disposing of sundry petitions, the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill relative to the frigates were taken up. The yeas and nays were taken upon striking out the second section, which provides for continuing the building of three frigates at convenient times, in order to introduce a clause directing the materials collected for these frigates to be stored or sold.

The yeas and nays upon striking out were Yeas, 56. Nays, 35.

It was then attempted to reduce the number of frigates proposed to be built by the first section from three to two. This was lost 57 to 25.

The bill was then ordered for a third reading.

A communication was received from the President of the United States, with papers respecting the erection of the South Western Territory into a new state. Referred to a committee of five.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that the result of the conference between committees of the two Houses was, that the Senate receded from their amendments to the Indian Trading Houses' Bill, which had been disagreed to by the House.

The committee of elections was directed to report a mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections.

The bill making further provision for the public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, was amended in committee of the whole, and passed for a third reading.

SATURDAY, *April 9.*

Several petitions were disposed of.

The bill authorizing the completion of three of the frigates, passed. Yeas 62,—Nays, 23.

The bill for the better support of public credit, and making further provision for the reduction of the public debt, passed.

A motion was laid on the table by Mr. Christie for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting the exportation from the United States of Indian corn and meal.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians, and to preserve peace on the frontier, was taken up in committee of the whole, who having made some progress, obtained leave to sit again.

MONDAY, *April 11.*

The bill for regulating the trade with Indians, and to preserve the peace of frontiers, passed to a third reading.

A resolution was adopted for an increase of the pay of persons employed on board the revenue cutters of the United States.

Also a resolution relative to the disposal of property forfeited for breach of the revenue laws.

Also a resolution providing for the building of a cutter, to be employed occasionally in carrying dispatches.

It was moved to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to take up the subject of treaties. This motion was negatived 39 to 49.

TUESDAY, *April 12.*

Mr. Sherborne, of the committee to whom was referred the business of the revenue cutters, brought in a bill on the subject which was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Harrison, of the committee to whom was referred the business of regulating the weights and measures of the United States made a report, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Tracy, of the committee of claims made a report on the petition of John Gibbons, treasurer of the state of Georgia, respecting the renewal of some certificates which was against the petitioner: the report was read twice and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Dearborn, of the committee to whom was referred the President's message relative to the territory south of the river Ohio, reported that that territory, now bearing the name of the state of Tenessee, was entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other states of the union, and that it should be one of the sixteen states of America. The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The order of the day being called for the house formed itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making provision in part for the payment of the debt due to the bank of the United States, when the motion made by Mr. Gallatin yesterday, to strike out five millions and insert 1,200,000 dollars being under consideration, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) and Mr. Hillhouse opposed the motion, and Mr. Gallatin supported it. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, *April 13.*

The bill for regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and passed.

Mr. New of the committee of enrollments reported as duly enrolled, a bill for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and a resolve directing further returns in the cases of claimants for invalid pensions, which accordingly received the signature of the speaker.

Mr. Tracy wished to take up the amendments of the Senate authorising the Secretary at War to place certain persons on the pension list.

Mr. Christie wished the order of the day to be postponed, that the house might resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Tracy said he was as much in favour of going into the question of the state of the union as the gentleman who proposed it could be; but he said the business he proposed to the consideration of the house, he believed would not occupy many minutes.

The business was therefore taken up, and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. Harper said they had this morning passed a bill containing strong, but necessary measures to prevent for future infractions of the treaty lately concluded with the Cherokee Indians. In order effectually to prevent this, he believed it would be desirable to do away all cause of complaint from those persons who had claims upon the land ceded to the Indians by treaty. For this purpose he laid the following resolutions on the table:

Resolved, That all persons now holding lands under grants from the state of North Carolina, in the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Indians, shall be entitled to receive in exchange for an equal quantity of their lands, 320 acres each in the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio, on their respectively settling there, and continuing to reside for the term of

Resolved, That all persons holding as aforesaid, shall be permitted to subscribe their lands in the loan for the domestic debt

e United States, at the rate of twenty- dollars per hundred acres, and in the e terms with the preſent unſubſcribed t, provided that ſubſcription ſhall not en- any ſubſcriber to a certificate till the le lands ſo granted as aforeſaid, ſhall e been ſubſcribed or exchanged.

Mr. Chriſtie renewed his motion to go in- committee of the whole on the ſtate of union.

Mr. W. Smith was agreeing to the moti- though he was aware of the neceſſity of early attention to the buſineſs, until the portant financial buſineſs before the houſe s gone through. He was the more deſir- s of going into the buſineſs of finance from very long repreſentation which had been e into by the gentleman from Pennſylva- , (Mr. Gallatin) yeſterday; a repreſenta- n tending to miſlead the public, and ich he thought it his duty flatly to con- dict, to ſhew that his calculations and nclusions were totally unfounded. If it s, however, determined to go into the bu- eſs of the union, he wiſhed to be permitted read a ſtatement of their finances, by ich he would prove that they were now a better ſtate than they were in 1791, by o millions.

Mr. Smith had not permiſſion to read his tement; and after ſome obſervations from eſſrs. Harper, Sedgwick and Gilbert a- inſt going into a ſtate of the union, and om Meſſrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin favour of it (the latter gentleman notic- g what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with ſpect to the financial queſtion, ſaying that he had no other object than truth in view, challenged diſcuſſion on the ſubject, at the e ſame time expreſſing his confidence in uth of his ſtatements) the queſtion was ut and carried for going into a ſtate of the nion.

The houſe having formed itſelf into a com- ittee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburgh in e chair—Immediately upon the chairman's ating himſelf, Mr Sedgwick propoſed a re- olution to the following effect:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made y law for carrying into effect with good aith, the treaties lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the King of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and cer- ain Indian tribes, north weſt of the river Ohio.

This reſolution occaſioned conſiderable heat in the committee. It was objected to s being introduced before the chairman had read the papers before the committee, and ſome debate took place upon the point of order; but at length the chairman having declared the reſolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the reſolution. It was object to on account of its embracing all the four treaties.

It was ſaid that gentlemen might wiſh to appropriate for carrying into effect one trea- ty, and not another. This, it was ſaid, could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themſelves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exerciſing their judgment upon them, but it was an objecti- on to thoſe who advocated a contrary doc- trine. It was the wiſh alſo of many gentle- men that the Spaniſh treaty ſhould be firſt diſcuſſed, as leaſt objectionable.

On the other hand it was inſiſted by other gentlemen that the houſe was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and ſome gentlemen ſaid that if any one of the trea- ties was refuſed to be carried into effect, they ſhould feel themſelves juſtified in re- fuſing their aſſent to others. Some propoſ- ed that the treaty with Algiers ſhould be firſt in the reſolution, others, that with Great Britain as moſt preſſing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in ſome degree intemperate debate, during which ſeveral means were propoſed to get rid of the reſolution, and a number of points ſettled.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment to ſtrik- ing out the word "treaties,' and introduce the words *the treaty*, which being carried, Mr. Blount moved to ſtrike out the words "Dey of Algiers and King of Great Braitain,' Mr. Crab alſo moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the reſolution to be fill- ed up to-morrow—upon which ſome obſer- vations were made, but the queſtions were not taken. After ſome motions being made for the committee to riſe, which were nega- tived, (it being paſt the uſual hour of ad- journment) a third was made and carried.

THURSDAY, *April* 14.

Mr. Iſrael Smith called up a reſolution laid upon the table ſome time ago, reſpecting an alteration in holding the Diſtrict Courts of Vermont.

Mr. Bourne wiſhed the Diſtrict Courts of Rhode-Iſland alſo to be added.

They were added accordingly, the houſe agreed to the reſolution, and it was referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid he wiſhed to lay a reſo- lution and two petitions on the table. The reſolution related to the debt due to the bank of the United States. There was one point which he wiſhed to be clearly under- ſtood upon the ſubject. He wiſhed to know whether the bank had demanded the money for which the government ſtood indebted to them. If they had, he would agree they muſt be paid.—But, as he had ſeen nothing offi- cially on the ſubject, he wiſhed the matter to be enquired into. For that purpoſe he pro- poſed a reſolution to the following effect.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the bank of the United States are willing to continue the loans here- tofore made by them to government, in an- ticipation of the public revenue, & amount- ing to 3,800,000 dollars, by new loans, ſimi- lar to thoſe which were uſed to obtain.

Mr. Swanwick wiſhed an amendment, *or any part thereof*, to be added, which was a- greed to, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gallatin then preſented two petitions from the weſtern country, ſigned by 93 per- ſons, ſimilar to thoſe before preſented, pray- ing the houſe to carry the treaties into effect.

The reſolution for carrying into effect the Spaniſh treaty, was then agreed to. Alſo one the ſame import as to the Indian treaty. The two firſt unanimouſly.

Foreign Intelligence.

GENOA, *January* 12.

THE Spaniſh Ambaſſador, immediately after the arrival of a meſſenger, from Madrid, ſent diſpatches to Turin, Parma, Florence, Rome and Naples, which are thought to be relative to the difference which have ariſen between the Courts of London and Madrid, and which may be at- tended with important conſequences.

BERLIN, *January* 16.

Our Cabinet without taking an active part in the events which may accelerate a peace, ſeems notwithſtanding to watch the affairs of France very cloſely. The day before ye- ſterday a Courier arrived here from our Am- baſſador at Paris. We are ignorant of the contents of diſpatches entruſted to him.

VIENNA, *February* 4.

Reinforcements for Italy ſet out daily, not only from hence, but from all the Pro- vinces of Auſtria; and in caſe a new cam- paign ſhould take place, which appears more and more likely, a new plan of recruiting is in readineſs, by which an army may be com- poſed and made ready to act in a very ſhort time. The fine regiment of Cavalry, Kara- iccy, which has demanded to be employed again, againſt the enemy, paſſed this city a day or two ago, on its way to the Rhine. According to the news from Conſtantinople the French Miniſter there, Vernioc, makes continual efforts, and employs every means to draw the Porte into the intereſts of France and to perſuade the Grand Seignor that he ought not to remain indifferent to the parti- tion of Poland; but the Miniſters of the other Courts have been able hitherto to ren- der unſucceſsfull all his attempts, and to keep the Grand Seignor in his pacific diſpo- ſitions. The King of Sweden has, for pri- vate reaſons, recalled his Ambaſſador there, M. d'Aſch, and named M. d'Ochſon to that appointment.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, *Feb.* 10.

His Imperial Majeſty has, upon the moſt preſſing and repeated ſolicitations of Field Marſhal Count de Clerfaye, reſolved to free him from the farther command of the army of the Lower Rhine, and nominated His Roy- al Highneſs the Archduke Charles to the chief command of the ſame.

At the ſame time his Imperial Majeſty, in token of his full ſatisfaction of the meritori- ous ſervices rendered by the Field Marſhal, has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him the Order of the Golden Fleece.

BRUSSELS, *February* 4.

The hopes of peace are entirely vaniſhed and the preparations for a new campaign are immenſe. The French armies on the Rhine are to be augmented to 300,000, and the young men of the firſt requiſition are daily ex- erciſing. The French government cannot poſ- ſibly accede to the terms of peace propoſed by the coaleſced powers. It will only make peace on condition that Belgium and Liege are formally given up to France, and that the independence of Holland be acknowledged by thoſe powers. Auſtria and England have abſo- lutely refuſed to accede to any ſuch terms, a new campaign is in conſequence reſolved upon. The garriſons of our new depart- ments, eſpecially that of Bruſſels are rein- forcing, for which purpoſe troops are daily arriving from our armies on the Rhine and Moſelle. At Luxembourg 6000 men are ex- pected from the Pariſian army, and that for- treſs has proviſions for a year. The allay the ferment occaſioned by the reports of the French emigrants here, that France would give up Belgium to the Emperor, the Mini- ſter of the Police at Paris has ſent circular letters to the central adminiſtrations contra- dicting theſe.

Feb. 9. New orders have juſt been given to the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, relative to its poſition and its winter quar- ters. It was at firſt reſolved to ſend the troops to the rear of the Moſelle, and to re- move the head quarters to Cologne. This reſolution, however, has been abandoned, and the head quarters are to remain at Bonn.

The Sambre and Meuſe army extends from the Moſelle to the Lower Rhine. There is to be on the right bank a corps compoſed of three diviſions of troops under the command of General Lefevre, two divi- ſions are to line the left bank from Ander- nach to Creveit: two more diviſions are de- ſtributed in the garriſons of the new depart- ments of the republic; one diviſion in the environs of Luxembourg, and the remainder of the army is to occupy the whole line be- yond the Moſelle, and the entrenched camp of the Chatreuſe and Coblentz.

The preparations for war have never been purſued on both ſides with ſuch activity. A fifth campaign is conſidered as inevitable.

It is ſaid, that the French government is determined upon the freedom of the Scheldt, and that it has been determined to abide by the arret of the committee of public ſafety, by which the opening of the Scheldt was di- rected. But the Dutch government are not very eager to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the direc- tory. There has not one neutral merchant- man entered the port of Antwerp, has de- clared, that the directory are reſolved to maintain the freedom of the Scheldt.

According to a calculation made in the ſe- ven departments, compoſing the ci-devant Belgic provinces, upwards of thirty thouſ- and horſes have been put into requiſition for the ſervice of the armies, ſince the entry of the French into requiſition for the ſervice of the armies, ſince the entry of the French into Belgium. The new law will produce a great number more for the war ſervice.

Feb. 14. Letters from Zealand ſtate, that the greateſt activity prevails in the ports of Flaſhing and Middleburgh, in preparing ſe- veral ſhips of war for ſea. There is a ſmall French ſquadron at anchor in the Weſtern Scheldt, within ſight of Flaſhing, which is to join the Dutch. Rear Admiral Stable will probably have the command. Party ſpirit runs very high in Zealand. The pa- triots and the Orangiſts no longer conceal their hatred of each other; and theſe diviſions are encreaſed by a third party which has ſtarted up, called the patriots of 1787, who wiſh to reform abuſes, but are deciſive in their ſupport of the Federal ſyſtem, which has exiſted in the united provinces for ſo ma- ny centuries, and do not wiſh for a total re- volution. The prevailing party, however, which has the armed force at its command, has determined to convoke a national con- vention: appropriate inſtructions have been ſent to the Deputies from Zealand, and to the States-General.

HAGUE, *February* 13.

The Municipality of Utretcht ſent notice to the States-General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Weſtphalia, who had been taken priſoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague and yeſterday they arriv- ed here under a ſtrong eſcort; it is general- ly thought they will be executed.

Yeſterday the late priſoner Van de Spie- gal, went under a ſtrong guard to Woer- den, where he is to be impriſoned. Count Bentick follows him to-day.

PARIS, *February* 12.

The Miniſter of the Police has juſt con- tradicted officially the rumour of the ſpeedy departure of the ſecond requiſition.

The following details have reached us re- ſpecting the departments in a ſtate of inſur- rection:

The foreſt of Bretonne, in the department of Sienne Inferieure, is the general rendez- vous of an armed force, conſiſting of horſe and foot, who pillage, aſſaſſinate, and lay waſte the adjacent Communes. In the de- partment of L'Eure, armed aſſemblages for the reeſtabliſhment of royalty are form- ing; the citizens are murdered in their houſes amid the acclamation of *Vive le Roi*. Others are ſtripped and plundered of all their pro- perty. In the department of L'Orne the royaliſts are in motion; whoever is armed for the defence of the Republic is ſure to be butchered, as are alſo thoſe who endea- vour to eſtabliſh and maintain good order. Robberies and murders are multiplied: the diligences are ſtopped and pillaged—and there is no longer any ſecurity either for the traveller or the reſident.—The department of La Manche is equally a prey to theſe de- ſperadoes.

A Britiſh frigate has been carried into Toulon by the Senſible Frigate.

General Rochambeau, the younger, is ap- pointed Commandant at St. Domingo.

The ſquadron deſtined for the Eaſt Indies having ſuffered much in the ſtorm, which did ſo much damage in the road of the Iſle of Aix, that expedition has been greatly re- tarded. It was to have been commanded by the ci-devant Marquis of Serce; and Ba- co, formerly Mayor of Nantz, was to have gone out in the quality of Commiſſioner of the Executive Directory.

LONDON, *January* 2.

A few days ago arrived in town from Ha- lifax, in Nova Scotia, Mr. SPILLARD, the celebrated pedeſtrian traveller, ſo frequently mentioned in the European and American publications. This ſingular character has been out near twelve years, and has travelled on foot during that time the diſtance of ſixty- nine thouſand miles and upwards; through all Europe, a great part of Aſia in Turkey, through Barbary, up to Mequinez, and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's coun- try.

Being deſirous to add America to the other three quarters of the world, he took paſſage from Gibraltar, about ſix years ago, for- Boſton, and has travelled, during that time, through all the United States, through Eaſt Florida, and from the river St. Mary's thro' the wilderneſs of the Lower and Upper Creek nations, where he was kindly receiv- ed by his friend Col. M'Gillivray. Being protected by him, he remained there for a conſiderable time, and was furniſhed by that gentleman with notes of that nation of Indi- ans manners and cuſtoms. From the Creeks he viſited the Chickaſaw Chocktaw and Cherokee nations of Indians, and was always preſent at their councils and talks.

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Mr. Chriſtie renewed his motion to go in- committee of the whole on the ſtate of union.

Mr. W. Smith was agreeing to the moti- though he was aware of the neceſſity of early attention to the buſineſs, until the portant financial buſineſs before the houſe s gone through. He was the more deſir- of going into the buſineſs of finance from very long repreſentation which had been e into by the gentleman from Pennſylva- , (Mr. Gallatin) yeſterday; a repreſenta- n tending to miſlead the public, and ich he thought it his duty flatly to con- dict, to ſhew that his calculations and nclusions were totally unfounded. If it s, however, determined to go into the bu- eſs of the union, he wiſhed to be permitted read a ſtatement of their finances, by ich he would prove that they were now a better ſtate than they were in 1791, by o millions.

Mr. Smith had not permiſſion to read his tement; and after ſome obſervations from eſſrs. Harper, Sedgwick and Gilbert a- inſt going into a ſtate of the union, and om Meſſrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin favour of it (the latter gentleman notic- g what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with ſpect to the financial queſtion, ſaying that he had no other object than truth in view, challenged diſcuſſion on the ſubject, at the e ſame time expreſſing his confidence in uth of his ſtatements) the queſtion was ut and carried for going into a ſtate of the nion.

The houſe having formed itſelf into a com- ittee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburgh in e chair—Immediately upon the chairman's ating himſelf, Mr Sedgwick propoſed a re- olution to the following effect:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made y law for carrying into effect with good aith, the treaties lately concluded with the ey and Regency of Algiers, the King of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and cer- ain Indian tribes, north weſt of the river hio.

This reſolution occaſioned conſiderable eat in the committee. It was objected to s being introduced before the chairman had ead the papers before the committee, and ome debate took place upon the point of rder; but at length the chairman having declared the reſolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the reſolution. It was object to on account of its embracing all the four treaties.

It was ſaid that gentlemen might wiſh to appropriate for carrying into effect one trea- ty, and not another. This, it was ſaid, could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themſelves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exerciſing their judgment upon them, but it was an objecti- on to thoſe who advocated a contrary doc- trine. It was the wiſh alſo of many gentle- men that the Spaniſh treaty ſhould be firſt diſcuſſed, as leaſt objectionable.

On the other hand it was inſiſted by other gentlemen that the houſe was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and ſome gentlemen ſaid that if any one of the trea- ties was refuſed to be carried into effect, they ſhould feel themſelves juſtified in re- fuſing their aſſent to others. Some propoſ- ed that the treaty with Algiers ſhould be firſt in the reſolution, others, that with Great Britain as moſt preſſing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in ſome degree intemperate debate, during which ſeveral means were propoſed to get rid of the reſolution, and a number of points ſettled.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment to ſtrik- ing out the word "treaties,' and introduce the words *the treaty*, which being carried, Mr. Blount moved to ſtrike out the words "Dey of Algiers and King of Great Britain,' Mr. Crab alſo moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the reſolution to be fill- ed up to-morrow—upon which ſome obſer- vations were made, but the queſtions were not taken. After ſome motions being made for the committee to riſe, which were nega- tived, (it being paſt the uſual hour of ad- journment) a third was made and carried.

THURSDAY, *April* 14.

Mr. Iſrael Smith called up a reſolution laid upon the table ſome time ago, reſpecting an alteration in holding the Diſtrict Courts of Vermont.

Mr. Bourne wiſhed the Diſtrict Courts of Rhode-Iſland alſo to be added.

They were added accordingly, the houſe agreed to the reſolution, and it was referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid he wiſhed to lay a reſo- lution and two petitions on the table. The reſolution related to the debt due to the bank of the United States. There was one point which he wiſhed to be clearly under- ſtood upon the ſubject. He wiſhed to know whether the bank had demanded the money for which the government ſtood indebted to them. If they had, he would agree they muſt be paid.—But, as he had ſeen nothing offi- cially on the ſubject, he wiſhed the matter to be enquired into. For that purpoſe he pro- poſed a reſolution to the following effect.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the bank of the United States are willing to continue the loans here- toforg made by them to government, in an- ticipation of the public revenue, & amount- ing to 3,800,000 dollars, by new loans, ſimi- lar to thoſe which were uſed to obtain.

Mr. Swanwick wiſhed an amendment, *or any part thereof*, to be added, which was a- greed to, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gallatin then preſented two petitions from the weſtern country, ſigned by 93 per- ſons, ſimilar to thoſe before preſented, pray- ing the houſe to carry the treaties into effect.

The reſolution for carrying into effect the Spaniſh treaty, was then agreed to. Alſo one the ſame import as to the Indian treaty. The two firſt unanimouſly.

Foreign Intelligence.

GENOA, *January* 12.

THE Spaniſh Ambaſſador, immediately after the arrival of a meſſenger, from Madrid, ſent diſpatches to Turin, Parma, Florence, Rome and Naples, which are thought to be relative to the difference which have ariſen between the Courts of London and Madrid, and which may be at- tended with important conſequences.

BERLIN, *January* 16.

Our Cabinet without taking an active part in the events which may accelerate a peace, ſeems notwithſtanding to watch the affairs of France very cloſely. The day before ye- ſterday a Courier arrived here from our Am- baſſador at Paris. We are ignorant of the contents of diſpatches entruſted to him.

VIENNA, *February* 4.

Reinforcements for Italy ſet out daily, not only from hence, but from all the Pro- vinces of Auſtria; and in caſe a new cam- paign ſhould take place, which appears more and more likely, a new plan of recruiting is in readineſs, by which an army may be com- poſed and made ready to act in a very ſhort time. The fine regiment of Cavalry, Kura- iccy, which has demanded to be employed again, againſt the enemy, paſſed this city a day or two ago, on its way to the Rhine. According to the news from Conſtantinople the French Miniſter there, Vernioc, makes continual efforts, and employs every meane to draw the Porte into the intereſt of France and to perſuade the Grand Seignor that he ought not to remain indifferent to the parti- tion of Poland; but the Miniſters of the other Courts have been able hitherto to ren- der unſucceſsfull all his attempts, and to keep the Grand Seignor in his pacific diſpo- ſitions. The King of Sweden has, for pri- vate reaſons, recalled his Ambaſſador there, M. d'Aſch, and named M. d'Ochſon to that appointment.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, *Feb.* 20.

His Imperial Majeſty has, upon the moſt preſſing and repeated ſolicitations of Field Marſhal Count de Clerfaye, reſolved to free him from the farther command of the army of the Lower Rhine, and nominated His Roy- al Highneſs the Archduke Charles to the chief command of the ſame.

At the ſame time his Imperial Majeſty, in token of his full ſatisfaction of the meritori- ous ſervices rendered by the Field Marſhal, has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him the Order of the Golden Fleece.

BRUSSELS, *February* 2.

The hopes of peace are entirely vaniſhed and the preparations for a new campaign are immenſe. The French armies on the Rhine are to be augmented to 300,000, and the young men of the firſt requiſition are daily ex- erciſing. The French government cannot poſ- ſibly accede to the terms of peace propoſed by the coaleſced powers. It will only make peace on condition that Belgium and Liege are formally given up to France, and that the independence of Holland be acknowledged by thoſe powers. Auſtria and England have ab- ſolutely refuſed to accede to any ſuch terms, a new campaign is in conſequence reſolved upon. The garriſons of our new depart- ments, eſpecially that of Bruſſels are rein- forcing, for which purpoſe troops are daily arriving from our armies on the Rhine and Moſelle. At Luxembourg 6000 men are ex- pected from the Pariſian army, and that for- treſs has proviſions for a year. The allay the ferment occaſioned by the reports of the French emigrants here, that France would give up Belgium to the Emperor, the Mini- ſter of the Police at Paris has ſent circular letters to the central adminiſtrations contra- dicting theſe.

Feb. 9. New orders have juſt been given to the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, relative to its poſition and its winter quar- ters. It was at firſt reſolved to ſend the troops to the rear of the Moſelle, and to re- move the head quarters to Cologne. This reſolution, however, has been abandoned, and the head quarters are to remain at Bonn.

The Sambre and Meuſe army extends from the Moſelle to the Lower Rhine. There is to be on the right bank a corps compoſed of three diviſions of troops under the command of General Lefevre, two divi- ſions are to line the left bank from Ander- nach to Crevelt: two more diviſions are diſ- tributed in the garriſons of the new depart- ments of the republic; one diviſion in the environs of Luxembourg, and the remainder of the army is to occupy the whole line be- yond the Moſelle, and the entrenched camp of the Chatreuſe and Coblentz.

The preparations for war have never been purſued on both ſides with ſuch activity. A fifth campaign is conſidered as inevitable.

It is ſaid, that the French government is determined upon the freedom of the Scheldt, and that it has been determined to abide by the arret of the committee of public ſafety, by which the opening of the Scheldt was di- rected. But the Dutch government are not very eager to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the direc- tory. There has not one neutral merchant- man entered the port of Antwerp, has de- clared, that the directory are reſolved to maintain the freedom of the Scheldt.

According to a calculation made in the ſe- ven departments, compoſing the ci-devant Belgic provinces, upwards of thirty thouſ- and horſes have been put into requiſition for the ſervice of the armies, ſince the entry of the French into requiſition for the ſervice of the armies, ſince the entry of the French into Belgium. The new law will produce a great number more for the war ſervice.

Feb. 14. Letters from Zealand ſtate, that the greateſt activity prevails in the ports of Flaſhing and Middleburgh, in preparing ſe- veral ſhips of war for ſea. There is a ſmall French ſquadron at anchor in the Weſtern Scheldt, within ſight of Flaſhing, which is to join the Dutch. Rear Admiral Stable will probably have the command. Party ſpirit runs very high in Zealand. The pa- triots and the Orangiſts no longer conceal their hatred of each other: and theſe diviſions are encreaſed by a third party which has ſtarted up, called the patriots of 1787, who wiſh to reform abuſes, but are deciſive in their ſupport of the Federal ſyſtem, which has exiſted in the united provinces for ſo ma- ny centuries, and do not wiſh for a total re- volution. The prevailing party, however, which has the armed force at its command, has determined to convoke a national con- vention: appropriate inſtructions have been ſent to the Deputies from Zealand, and to the States-General.

HAGUE, *February* 13.

The Municipality of Utretcht ſent notice to the States-General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Weſtphalia, who had been taken priſoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague and yeſterday they arriv- ed here under a ſtrong eſcort; it is general- ly thought they will be executed.

Yeſterday the late priſoner Van de Spie- gal, went under a ſtrong guard to Woer- den, where he is to be impriſoned. Count Bentick follows him to-day.

PARIS, *February* 18.

The Miniſter of the Police has juſt con- tradicted officially the rumour of the ſpeedy departure of the ſecond requiſition.

The following details have reached us re- ſpecting the departments in a ſtate of inſur- rection:

The foreſt of Bretonne, in the department of Sienne Inferieure, is the general rendez- vous of an armed force, conſiſting of horſe and foot, who pillage, aſſaſſinate, and lay waſte the adjacent Communes. In the de- partment of L'Eure, armed aſſemblages for the reeſtabliſhment of royalty are form- ing: the citizens are murdered in their houſes amid the acclamation of *Vive le Roi*. Others are ſtripped and plundered of all their pro- perty. In the department of L'Orne the royaliſts are in motion; whoever is armed for the defence of the Republic is ſure to be butchered, as are alſo thoſe who endea- vour to eſtabliſh and maintain good order Robberies and murders are multiplied: the diligences are ſtopped and pillaged—and there is no longer any ſecurity either for the traveller or the reſident.—The department of La Manche is equally a prey to theſe de- ſperadoes.

A Britiſh frigate has been carried into Toulon by the Senſible Frigate.

General Rochambeau, the younger, is ap- pointed Commandant at St. Domingo.

The ſquadron deſtined for the Eaſt Indies having ſuffered much in the ſtorm, which did ſo much damage in the road of the Iſle of Aix, that expedition has been greatly re- tarded It was to have been commanded by the ci-devant Marquis of Serce; and Ba- co, formerly Mayor of Nantz, was to have gone out in the quality of Commiſſioner of the Executive Directory.

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to their own accounts, are expressing in most alarming manner, spreading disaffection and promoting desertion among the troops of the Republic, and extending their destructive measures over the whole face of the country, in the provinces of Britany and Normandy, and in the adjacent districts.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, *March* 21.

MAJOR Pinckney the American Minister has gone from Spain for England; he left Charles Rutledge, Esq. Charge de Affairs at the Spanish Court. The King and Queen of Spain were expected at Cadiz when Capt. O'Neil left it; they were on a visit to Seville, to fulfill a vow the King had made. All the foreign Ministers at the Court of Spain attended their Majesties on this pious occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

(CIRCULAR.)

LISBON, Dec. 1795.

SIR,

Representations have been made to me, that the Emperor of Morocco, Muly Soliman, (with whom the United States of America are in peace and friendship) has testified his displeasure that vessels carrying the flag of the United States, have lately been for commercial purposes in the port of Morocco, under the dominion of persons inhostility with him: and that a repetition of a similar conduct may be attended with very disagreeable and serious consequences: I have therefore to request that you will cause the preceding information to be communicated to all the Captains of vessels belonging to the United States, now in the ports or kingdom of Portugal, or who may arrive within the same; during the existence of the actual state of affairs in Morocco; and that they may be cautioned against proceeding in a similar manner; for I am of opinion, that in case they should proceed in a similar manner, and should be captured by the cruizers of the Emperor of Morocco, Muly Soliman, neither the captains, crews, vessels or cargoes, will be reclaimed by the United States.

With due consideration,
I am, &c.
(Signed) D. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. EAST, *Chancellor of the Consulate of the United States at Lisbon,*
CHARLES O'NEILL, Esq. *Deputy, Consul for the United States at St. Ubes.*

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews:

"About 50 of the Auguillians landed on the 22d. ult. in St. Martin's, and beat the French out of one of their batteries, spiked the guns, and brought away a great number of Col. Gumbe's negroes."

The Bank (of England) have given in an account to the House of Commons of the sums they were in advance to government. They amount *only* to eleven millions seven hundred and eighteen thousand pounds!

Pittsburgh, April 30.

We hear by the way of the Illinois that the inhabitants within the United States territory, near Detroit, have moved off, or are preparing to move to the Canada side of the lake, and Detroit river; and also, that in these two days, from Presqu'isle we learn that the inhabitants at the garrison of Niagara are preparing to move: All much alarmed at the Treaty with the United States.

Mr. Scull,

As the settling of the lands on the western waters of Pennsylvania, under an act of assembly passed in April 1792, has been lately a subject of public discussion in many parts of this country, I send you an opinion of a gentleman of the bar given to me some time ago, when I had thoughts of securing some of those lands; which, if you think deserving of a place in your paper you will please to publish,

And oblige your humble servant,
G. H.

Mill Creek, April 23, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE considered your questions respecting improvements made under the act of assembly of 3d. April, 1792, and comprise them under two general heads.

1st. What Improvement is sufficient to vest a right under the acts of assembly for the sale of vacant land, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek?

The act of April 3d. 1792, section 8, directs the surveyor of the proper district, upon the application of any person who has made an actual settlement and improvement *on lands north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, and upon such persons paying the legal fees, to survey and mark out the lines of the tract of land to which such person may,* conforming to the provisions of the act, *be entitled by virtue of such* settlement *and* improvement.

By the 5th section, it is provided, that the deputy surveyor shall not, by virtue of any warrant, survey any tract of land, that may have been actually settled and improved prior to the date of the entry of such warrant with the deputy surveyor of the district, except for the owner of such settlement *and improvement.*

The 6th section of the act, prescribes the nature of the improvements to be made by the warrant holder and settler, and the time within which the grantee by warrant must commence his improvement. It declares no warrant or survey, for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, shall vest any title or interest in the lands therein mentioned, unless the grantee has prior to the date of such warrant, made, or cause to be made, or shall within the space of two years from the date of the same, make or cause to be made, an actual settlement *thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every hundred acres contained in one survey, erecting thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and residing or causing a family to reside thereon, for the space of five years next following his first settling of the same, if he or she shall so long live.*

By the act of 22d April 1794 it is provided, that no application shall be received, except for such lands whereon a settlement has been, or hereafter shall be made, grain raised, and a person or persons residing thereon.

It will be asked, what is a settlement? The act of the 30th of December, 1786, Section 3d, describes a settlement thus, "an actual personal resident settlement, with manifest intention of making it a place of abode and the means of supporting a family, and continued from time to time unless interrupted by the enemy, only going into the military service of this country during the war."

It evidently appears from this review of the acts of Assembly, that the terms "improvement" *and* "actual settlement" *are synonymous, and have one and the same meaning. It also appears from this uniform definition of a settlement, given by the Legislature at various times, that the erection of an house, a personal residence in it for five years, and cultivation of the tract, are indispensably necessary to constitute an* improvement right.

So far Sir, are the improvements you describe, (to wit mere skeletons of cabbins designated by the appellation of land jobbers improvements *and made for the purposes of speculation and traffic) from creating title, that they do not in my opinion, give even the bare right of possession, and though they may not* perhaps, *subject the persons concerned to legal censure, I have no hesitation in saying, such claims will not vest the most remote interest; but at best will be considered mere nullities.—The circumstances of their being surveyed, and the surveys certified and returned by the Deputy Surveyor, cannot in any manner affect the case. The Surveyor has power to survey and return lands for warrants or actual settlers only, and if he abuses his trust, and under colour of his office, collusively and fraudulently surveys and returns land for any other than an* actual settler, *without a warrant, can it for a moment be doubted, but that such surveys are void to all intents and purposes, and the Surveyor answerable, criminally for misdemeanor in office, and civilly for any injury which an individual may have sustained by his illegal acts.*

2d. What effect will such improvement (to wit an improvement made under the existing laws) have, to vest an interest in the improver, and to bar persons claiming under warrants?

The rights which the improver or actual settler, have from time to time acquired by the laws respecting the sale of public lands, consist chiefly in a right of pre-emption for four hundred acres with allowance as attached to their respective improvements; in a right to have their tracts surveyed and returned by the Deputy Surveyor of the District, without previous warrants from the land office, and in the right to hold their tracts in exclusion of all warrants entered in the Deputy Surveyor's office subsequent to their improvement (Act of April 1792, Sections 5th, 8th, &c.) And when the Legislature, by the act of April 1794, closed the office against all other applicants, it was expressly left open to the claims of actual settlers. *On examination of the laws respecting the sale of the public lands, it is obvious, that the Legislature, has uniformly studied the interest of actual settlers, especially in the present act.*

From this short review of the laws respecting the sale of the public lands, I am decidedly of opinion, that an improvement, of such a nature as the law contemplates, vests an interest in the improver, to the exclusion of all warrants not entered with the Deputy Surveyor prior to the improvement, and will entitle the party or his representatives, to apply for and receive a warrant and patent, for the number of acres attached to a settlement, on making due proof of having conformed to the conditions prescribed by law.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1795.

☞ A monthly meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, will be held on Monday Evening next. A punctual attendance of the members at the usual time and place, is requested,

By order,
JAMES HENRY, Sec'y.

April 29, 1796.

THE subscriber wishes to engage some capable person to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thousand or upwards; also, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably some other pieces of work, such as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wishes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for seasoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Brush Hill, Westmoreland county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The shingle stuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furnished to the undertakers.

A New Town

IS laid out by the subscriber on the bank of the Conemaugh river, in Westmoreland county; the situation is pleasant & the new state road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, passes near it, and may with advantage be brought through it. It is about 25 miles from Greensburgh, the county town of Westmoreland. The settlement is good, meeting houses adjacent, and a grist mill on the land, worked by a never failing stream. The price of each Lot is three pounds, but should the purchaser incline to pay only one dollar in hand, a quit rent of one dollar a year will be required. A plan of the town may be seen on the premises. An indisputable title will be given for each lot.

JAMES CLARK.

April 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, Moon township, part of the estate of the late John Vanderen, viz: Three adjoining tracts situate near the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of Joshua Meeks, John Meeks, and others, 407 acres in the name of Baron de Beelen, 230 and three quarters in the name of Robert Irwine, and 360 and an half acres in the name of John Wintgle. Also, three other adjoining tracts situate on Reardon's run, a branch of Racoon creek, 312 acres in the name of Jos. Palmer, 300 acres in the name of Thomas R. Kennedy, and 366 acres in the name of Henry Land. The quality of those lands is above mediocrity, and the situation highly eligible. Persons desirous of purchasing can offer their proposals to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised for that purpose.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 25, 1796.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Abner Evers, on the 22d inst. for the sum of eight pounds seventeen shillings and six pence, as I am determined not to discharge the same until he fulfils the contract for which said note was given.

ABRAHAM RITCHEY.

Allegheny county, April 27, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE *subscriber has removed from where he has lived for some time past to the corner of Chancery lane and Front street, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he still continues to carry on the* CLOCK, WATCH, *and* SILVER SMITH'S *Business, and returns his thanks to those who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favors, which shall be always punctually attended to, by their humble servant.*

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Printing-Office.

By Yesterday's Mail.

Pittsburgh, April 30.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 26.

At a meeting of the Merchants of this City at the Coffee-House, yesterday at twelve o'clock, John Nixon, Esq. in the chair, a memorial addressed to the House of Representatives of the United States was agreed upon expressing their alarm at the delay of the necessary measures for carrying into operation the Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and after representing the evil consequences likely to be produced by a further delay, recommended that "the faith, the honor and the interest of the nation, may be preserved by making the necessary provisions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect."

A committee was appointed to correspond with the commercial cities and towns of the United States, and the western counties of this State.

At an Election held on Thursday, in this city, for the choice of a Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Thomas, Benjamin R. Morgan, Esq. was chosen.

The Senate of the United States have referred the bills making provision for the Spanish and Indian treaties to a committee.

Captain Crowninshield, of the ship America, arrived from the isle of France, left there on the 19th January.

Captain Crowninshield informs us, that the Isle of France was in the greatest tranquility and perfect state of defence. Provisions of all kinds were cheaper than at any time since the war, but produce was very scarce and dear. The American ships could not procure half cargoes, and were going to Europe almost in ballast. It was said an expedition was planning by the British government in India, against the Isle of France, but the French feared to have their ports blocked up, as they have only three frigates and they were out cruising.

The British government at the Cape of Good Hope do not permit the American ships to trade there in any respect, although they do the Danes and Swedes, which is well attested.

The America has brought home an ELEPHANT, from Bengal, in perfect health. It is the first ever seen in America, and a great curiosity. It is a female, two years old, and of the species that grow to an enormous size. This animal is sold for Ten Thousand Dollars, supposed to be the greatest price ever given for an animal in Europe or America.

APRIL 23.

The following ADDRESS was agreed to at a respectable meeting of citizens on Saturday last, and is now circulating for signature:

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.

The ADDRESS of the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Respectfully Sheweth:

THAT, in full reliance upon the firmness, wisdom and patriotism of the House, we have hitherto been silent, though anxious spectators of its proceedings upon a subject, involving in its consequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common country,—the treaty lately negociated with Great Britain.

But when we behold attempts made to influence your decisions upon this head, we should do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable insensibility for the interest and honour of the United States, if we longer omitted respectfully to offer to the immediate Representatives of the people our warmest approbation of their conduct, in asserting their constitutional prerogatives and in executing their trust, as the guardians of our dearest rights.

We consider the treaty with Great-Britain, as unequal in its stipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering insult instead of redress. We believe that like all other treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, instead of composing differences, it must eventually lead to war;—for notwithstanding the artful manner in which the instrument is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to it, or induce American Freemen silently to submit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard case of those our fellow citizens, who have suffered by British depredations, and feel their well founded claim to indemnification, we cannot consent to surrender our national rights, to insure a compensation for those losses. But though we fear no danger from this refusal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than sacrifice the interest and independence of our country, to purchase what he might justly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the House of Representatives, and look up with confidence to you as a constituted authority and as the supporters of the honour of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

POETRY.

A TALE,

By the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

Quod petis hic eſt.

No plate had John and Joan to hoard,
Plain folk, in humble plight ;
One only tankard crown'd their board,
And that was fill'd each night :

Along whoſe inner bottom ſketch'd,
In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd
A baby Angel's face.

John ſwallow'd firſt a mod'rate ſup ;
But Joan was not like John !
For, when her lips once touch'd the cup,
She ſwill'd till all was gone.

John often urg'd her to drink fair,
But ſhe ne'er chang'd a jot ;
She lov'd to ſee the Angel there.
And therefore drain'd the pot.

When John found all remonſtrance vain,
Another card he play'd !
And, where the Angle ſtood ſo plain,
He got a Devil pourtray'd.

John ſaw the horns, Joan ſaw the tail,
Yet Joan as ſtoutly quaff'd ;
And ever when ſhe ſeiz'd her ale.
She clear'd it at a draught.

John ſtar'd, with wonder petrify'd,
His hairs roſe on his pate ;
And, "Why doſt guzzle now," he cry'd,
"At this enormous rate ?"

"O John" ſaid ſhe, "am I to blame ?
"I can't in conſcience ſtop ;
"For ſhure 't would be a burning ſhame
"To leave the Devil a drop."

On the antiquity of ſaluting Perſons on Sneezing.

[*From the French of the Abba Velly.*]

About the year of our Lord 750, is commonly reckoned the æra of the cuſtom of ſaying, God bleſs you, to one who happens to ſneeze. It is ſaid, that in the time of the pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, the air was filed with ſuch a deleterious influence, that they who ſneezed immediately expired. On this the devout Pontiff appointed a form of prayer, and a wiſh to be ſaid to perſons ſneezing, for adverting them from the fatal effects of this malignancy. A fable contrived againſt all the rules of probability, it being certain that this cuſtom has from time immemoral ſubſiſted in all parts of the known world. According to mythology, the firſt ſign of life Prometheus's artificial man gave, was by ſternutation. This ſuppoſed creature, is ſaid to have ſtolen a portion of the ſolar rays ; and filling with them a phial, which he had made on purpoſe, ſealed it up hermetically. He inſtantly flies back to his favourite automaton, and opening the phial held it cloſe to the ſtatue ; the rays ſtill retaining all their activity, inſinnate themſelves through the pores, and ſet the fictitious man a ſneezing. Prometheus, tranſported with the ſucceſs of his machine, offers up a fervent prayer, with wiſhes for the preſervation of ſo ſingular a being. His automaton obſerved him, and remembering his ejaculations, was very careful, on the like occaſions, to offer theſe wiſhes in behalf of his deſcendants, who perpetuated it from father to ſon in all their colonies.

The rabbis, ſpeaking of this cuſtom, do likewiſe give it a very antient date : They ſay, that not long after the creation God made a general decree that every man living ſhould ſneeze but once, and that at the very inſtant of his ſneezing, his ſoul ſhould depart, without any previous indiſpoſition. Jacob by no means liked ſo precipitate a way of leaving the world, as being deſirous of ſettling his family affairs, and thoſe of his conſcience he proſtrated himſelf before the Lord, wreſtled a ſecond time with him, and earneſtly entreated the favour of being excepted from the decree. His prayer was heard, and he ſneezed with out dying. All the Princes of the univerſe being acquainted with the fact, unanimouſly ordred that, for future, ſneezing ſhould be accompanied with thankſgivings for the preſervation, and wiſhes for the prolongation of life. We preceive, even in theſe fictions the veſtiges of tradition and hiſtory, which place the epoch of this civility, long before that of Chriſtianity. It was accounted very ancient even in the time of Ariſtotle, who in his Problems has endeavoured to account for it, but new nothing of its origin. According to him, the firſt men prepoſſeſſed with the higheſt ideas concerning the head as the principle ſeat of the ſoul ; that intelligent ſubſtance governing and amimating the whole humane yſtem, carried their reſpect even to ſternutation, as the moſt manifeſt and moſt ſenſible operation of the head. Hence thoſe ſeveral forms of compliments uſed on ſimilar occaſions amongſt the Greeks & Romans ; "Long many you live ! May you enjoy health ! Jupiter preſerve you !"

Schewe & Hanckel,

Are opening for ſale in the Yellow Houſe in Second ſtreet, next door to the corner of Market ſtreet, a complete aſſortment of the fineſt German Goods, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms.

Best Bohemia large and ſmall looking glaſſes, window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes, tumblers large and ſmall, ſalt ſellers, burning glaſſes, ſmelling bottles, Ruſſia and Weſt Indiarhubarb, all kinds of beads, for the neck, muſlin, muſlin cravats fine and coarſe linen, linen ſtripes, check, pocket handkerchiefs, fancy and hair ribbon, Turkey yarn, fans, ſnuff boxes, fineſt Canary loaf ſugar, and a large aſſortment of goods too tedious to mention, which they will ſell wholeſale and retail.

Pittſburgh, April 5, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 59, North Front-Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the moſt complete manner, and of the beſt materials, CARDS of every deſcription, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleaſed to purchaſe their CARDS at ſaid MANUFACTORY may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

The *Partnerſhip of* Joseph Patterson *& Co. diſſolved on the 21ſt ult. by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of May next, and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to attend for ſettlement. Thoſe who neglect this notice will have to call on* James Patterson *to ſettle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1ſt day of May next.*

Pittſburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. Joseph Patterson *ſtill continues the* STORE *at the ſame place, and has now on hand a general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *with a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which he will ſell on moderate terms for Caſh or Country Produce.*

The Famous Horse

JOLLY CHESTER,

Will cover Mares this ſeaſon at John Fawcett's Mill, in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, at eighteen ſhilling and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon ; the oats to be brought with the mare, and the remainder payable in October next, for which grain will be received at Market price.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock Mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber in the Allegheny river, oppoſite the mouth of Buffaloe creek, a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1ſt of May next, or they will be ſold for to defray the charges. The ſubſcriber lives two miles from Craig's ſtation, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

All thoſe perſons who received public Guns of the ſubſcribers in the time of the inſurrection, are requeſted immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it is hoped this hint will be ſufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Captains.
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, }

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1796.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſtant, a ſervant Boy named William Walkin, about 15 years of age, of a fair complexion, ſhort hair, had on and took with him two coats, one long the other ſhort, ſhort jacket and overalls of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts one new the other ſomewhat worn, good ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, two hats, one new the other old, one new pocket Bible, and one ditto Inkſtand. He got his elbow hurt when at ſchool ſo that he cannot lift his arm to his head without pain. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant boy and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhal receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges.

ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair townſhip, on the night of the 17th inſt. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horſe, much the ſame colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all ; alſo about 80 weight of ſugar, 30 ditto ſoap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and ſundry other articles. The thief, Hugh Grant, is ſon-in-law to the ſubſcriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngeſt daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark brown eyes, well made ; the girl is of ſmall ſtature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He alſo took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid deed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the property ſtolen recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

NOTICE.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

We moſt earneſtly requeſt all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Freſh Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1796.

CAUTION.

Whereas ſundry Tracts of Land ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, were a few years ago ſold by a certain James Carnahan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Samuel Sloan, deceaſed, Notice is hereby given that the ſaid lands are claimed by Samuel Pleaſants, to whom the ſame were legally conveyed long before the deceaſe of ſaid Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Weſtmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchaſe of any of ſaid lands

March 11, 1796.

Whereas the ſubſcriber gave a judgment note for the ſum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats,

FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.

SMITH & SHERAR.

Pittſburgh, March 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 3, 1795.

The Beautiful HORSE

FEDERAL BALL,

Will cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats per mare ; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Grain will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of my place by the firſt of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful Black, 16 hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the beſt judges conſider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARAH.

March 30, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

DRAGON

Will cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, at three dollars and one buſhel of oats for each mare ; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, ſix years old this ſpring, about fixteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former ſtands. The ſeaſon commences the firſt of April, and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid the firſt of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18, 1795.

THE NOTED HORSE

SNAP

Will cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's Tanyard oppoſite Pittſburgh at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats for the ſeaſon—the oats to be brought with the mares at the firſt coming—caſh or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the firſt day of November next.

Snap is ſixteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is ſeven eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

Will be kept by the ſubſcriber, to cover Mares this ſeaſon on the farm of Capt. David M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt townſhip, ſeven miles from Pittſburgh, from the firſt of April to the firſt of July, for Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in caſh or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm, on or before the firſt day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, riſing five years old, fifteen and half hands high—Out of the noted full bred Horſe Morick Ball, and a Sepus Mare, he is neat and ſtrong made, calculated for ſaddle or gears, it is ſuppoſed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general ſatisfaction, to all that may chooſe to ſend their Mares to him.

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

Young Cheſter Lion,

Will cover Mares this ſeaſon at the plantation whereon Mrs. Duncan lately lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel and an half of Oats the ſeaſon. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon, which commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June.

Cheſter Lion is a beautiful cheſnut ſorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this ſpring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Cheſter Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good paſturage may be had for Mares coming from a diſtance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIL[illegible]

March 11, 1796.

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